EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- Sau. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite fetropolitan Hotel.—Etnitopian Singing, Dancing, &c.—

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -Sing

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place. - PROFESSOR WIRE MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway. BROADWAY ATHENEUM, Broadway. -GRAND SCENIC

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner New York, Monday, November 6, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

OFFICIAL.	Year Ending
Name of Paper. HERALD.	May 1, 1865.
HERALD	.\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	
World	. 90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,999

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD. Country subscribers to the New York HERALD are rested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practiable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

THE ELECTION TO-MORBOW.

The election throughout this State will be held tomorrow, when the qualified voters are to choose various State, judicial and local officers and members of both houses of the Legislature. The officers to be voted for on the State ticket are Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney Seneral, Catal Commissioner, State Treasurer State Engineer, Inspector of State Prisons, two Judges of the Court of Appeals and a Clerk of the same court desides all the officers to be chosen, the electors are to lecide by their ballots whether the State loan of thirty illions of dollars contracted to pay bounties to volunte with interest, or whether, by the levying of a specia tax, the whole of it shall be discharged next year.

Every man entitled to a vote, and who wishes to ex

ercise his right to-morrow at the polls, should not fail to-day to visit the place in his district where the board of registry meets, if he has not done so already, to be sure that his name is on the poll list. The various registry places throughout the Metropolitan Police District will be open again to-day, and this is the last chance for all loters, as by the law of the last Legislature the old sys-At the closing of the registry places on Saturday eighty en put on the lists in the entire city during the four lays that they had been open, and no doubt this wil be a very busy day with them, as the number still lacks over twenty-five thousand of reaching the vote polled by one hundred and ten thousand three hundred and ninety-five. On the second, third and eighth pages of to-day's HERALD will be found a comple'e list of the registry and politog places, besides a large collection of other information of importance to voters, in both the forms of news and advertis-

MISCELLANEOUS.

ships City of Cork, Captain Bridgeman censiown on the 21st, and the Germania, Captain Ehlers, from Hamburg on the 22d of October, ar rived in this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by that of the steamship Java, from Queenstown on the 22d, published in Saturday's Herald. The Ger ght us no newspaper files, as she came as an

extra vessel, direct from Hamburg.

The steamship Marathon, Captain Ingils, from Liverpool via Boston; the Columbia, Captain Barton, from Havana on the Elst ult.; the Evening Star, Captain Wimpenny, from New Orleans on the 28th; the Key West, Captain Hawthorn, from Key West, Hawthorn, from Key West on the 20th; Captain Crowell, and the Weybossett, Capmin from Savannah on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. re-sty, and the Emily B. Souder, Captale Lockwood, from Charleston on the 2d inst., also arrived here yes

Louisiana elects State officers and members of Conma elects a Governor, members of the Leg sla-

ture and other State officers to-day.

Both the Mississippi Logislature and the Georgia Con-

vention have memorialized President Johnson for the pardon of Jeff. Davis. The petition of the Mississippians, which is of considerable length and expressed in somewhat eloquent terms, was greeted during its read was adopted unanimously in both houses, says that, though the civil war ha 4, though the State has resumed unce, and though many of those engaged in the strife have returned to their homes, the people still miss in their midst and long for the presence of Davis, with whom they are inconsolable, as he has so endeared self to them by his "purity and integrity of characted, devotion to principle, fortitude when suffering and generosity when successful," that his name has be-come with them "a household word." They maintain that it was no lawless spirit that plunged them into revolt, that he was merely their representative in the re-bellion, and that as they have been forgiven he should bellion, and the allowed to return to assist them at their "present tell and labor in reorganizing the social structure." In conclusion they assort that the gulf between the North and the South has not yet been bridged, and that it cannot be until Jeft is unconditionally pardened. The Georgians include with Jeft in their petition Alex ander H. Stephens and a number of other rebel leaders

amed and all other rebeis now imprisoned.

The political issues in Mississippi are described by our Jackson correspondence as rapidly becoming more dis-tinctly defined. One party favors granting to the freed men certain civil rights, including that of testifying i greater privileges, excepting their freedom, than those party, as is well known, ranks as one of its chief leaders Provisional Governor Sharkey, and has a majority in both houses of the Legislature; but among the people of the State at large the other party enid to be numerically the stronger. Mr. Alcorn to has been elected as Governor Sharkey's colleague in the United States Senate, recently made an address to in favor of admitting negro testimony in the courts, and maintained that the action of the late State convention ot only swept away slavery, but all the old laws mad for the government and restriction of the colored people under it. The robel ex-Governor Clark, lately released from confinement by President Johnson, also made a speech to the Legislature on the 27th uit. The members

we years of the reb cellion, as it was stated that he

on on the 3d inst. re In the Georgia Convention on the description of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of Georgia soldiers who served in the rebel army, and requesting Provisional Governor Johnson to order the organization of a Scale militia. A resolution asking the President to pardon the esolution asking the President to pardon the ander Tatnall and restore to him his property

was unspimously adopted. The government of the city of Savannah, Ga., has been given up to the Mayor and Council by the national

military authorities.

The substance of a recent very interesting conversa tion on the present condition of the Southern country with a planter of much intelligence, and who has travwith a planter of much intelligence, and who has trav-elled extensively since the suppression of the rebellion in nearly all the States lately in revolt, is given by one of our correspondents in Columbia, South Carolina. The general condition is that of poverty and destitution, a dedicioney of crops of every sort, and a wide-pread prostration of agricultural operations, producing great des pondency among the white inhabitants. On many o the plantations the improvements, as well the dwallings as the sugar houses, gin houses and costly machinery were destroyed, and the stock, tools and materials necessary for working carried off, during the progress of the war, and the planters, besides finding themselves singulated by this state of affairs, meet with infinite trouble in the new system of labor inaugurated by the emancipation of the negroes, to which it seems they are not yet able to adapt themselves.

An exhibit made up at the Post Office Department show that the whole number of post routes so far restored in the Southern States is two hundred and forty-one, om bracing eighteen thousand five handred and fity-three miles of service, at a cost to the government of \$895,796 less than by the contract in existence at the outsteak of

he rebellion for the same amount of service.

Important news in regard to the war between Paraguay and the allies was brought by the bark Katharine Ma and the allies was brought by the bark Kasharine Mande, which arrived at Boston yesterday. The town of Uruguayana, with its garrison of five thousand Paraguayana, had been captured by the allies after a nutilizerally maintained siege of six weeks. The prisoners were immediately mustered into the army of the allies, according the rium adopted by it choices on board, the steamship athlanta, at the Lower Quarantine, are re-ported by the physician in charge; but the disease is still confined to the steamers, none of the cable, passesseems having yet. the steerage, none of the cabin passengers having yet been attacked. There is, however, no cause for alarm, as there has not yet been the slightest sign of choices in the city; but the Health Commissioners, as also many private individuals, are taking necessary pre-cautionery neasures. It would be well if these mutters' were more generally attended to by the people, and the seity put in such a condition of cleanliness as might completely avert the future visitation of the scourge. The Governor of New Jersey has issued a proclamation calling on the municipalities and individuals to look after their sani-

Further details of the terrible rava ges committed among the shipping on the Florida coast by the recent severe gale are given in our Key West de patchet. The steamship Newbern, which arrived at Key West on the 28th uit, picked up at sea on the 26th four men found floating on a raft, who proved to be the gury survivors of thirteen belonging to the ship Mersey, of Liverpool, laden with mahogany, which foundered at sea. These men were in a miscrable condition, having them for four days exposed to the winds and waves, with cont any food. The Prussian bark Marger, from New Orl came for Liverpool, was fallen in with on the 27th nit, in a com pletely disabled condition, by the Newbern, and towed to Key West. The Newbern also naw ashore on the Florida coast the barky John Wesley the Florida coast the baras numerous evi-and J. M. Howard, besides numerous evi-dences of additional wracks. The steamship of Carysfort Reef, Fla., is supper ed to have been the Galveston. It is thought that her passengers and crew were saved. The ship Caroline ! Nesmith went ashore about forty miles west of Key West on the 21st ult. She had a valuable cargo of coston. If is thought that the persons on board of her were rest ened. The bark Waltham, from New Crieans for Boston , was also among the vessels wrecked on the Florida c oast. Other craft will e found noticed in another collar nn as among the suf-

The officers of the steamsifp We sybosset, from this port for Savannah, when off Cape Has teras, on the 27th ult., saw a vessel on five, on heard of which, soon after she was discovered, there occurred an explosion, by which she was blown up, and complete the state of the was a small those on board of her were the en off by a vessel which

was seen lying alongside proving us to the explosion.

The November term of the (ourt of General Session commences this morning. D idge Russel will preside and Assistant District Attorner / Bedford will conduct the prosecution. The calendar is very heavy, and several micide cases will be disputed of the most important of which are the indictments against Wm. O'Keefe and the sileged Wall street door after, will take place towar

There was a mysterious of xplosion yesterday in front of the Wyoming Hotel, No. Will Greenwich street, by which rounding buildings seriously damaged. The affair is still matter of mystory, and is to-undergo a thorough invesigation. Mr. William Steddard, the proprietor of the hotel, is the heaviest loser. The explosion was caused by an unknown compound, placed in a box, the same being left with the hotel proprietor by a German named Theo. Leers. The box being discovered on fire, it was removed to the sidewalk, when it exploded, doing the

lamage fully described in another portion of cur. paper Additional particulars of the effects of the severe earthand 9th of last month, and heretofore at different times, noticed in our columns, are furnished by one of our carrespondents in that city. There were six fistinct uts turbances of the carth, the first five occurring during the at four, seven and too o'clock, and the sixth at hell past ten in the forenoon of the 9th. The water front of the city, comprising the main business streets, which are to a considerable extent located on made ground, suffered the most, nearly all the buildings here being to some extent shattered, and some of them thrown down and com-pletely rained. The back and higher, part of the town, where all the best private residences are situated, suffered only in the cracking of plastering and walls, breaking of lass, &c. In the southwestern part of the city the oscilations were so great that extensive flesures were made in the earth. The same earthquake was felt with more or less sevority at various places throughout the State of

The Roy. Morgan L. Dix preached a sormon on vester. lay, in Trinity Chapel, in which he stated that there was perfect unity between the Southern and Northern thes of the Episcopal Church at the recent conven tion in Philadelphia. He also furnished some interesting

facts in regard to the work of the convention. The corner stone of a Roman Catholic orphan asylum to be erected in Brooklyn was laid yesterday with impos ing ceremony, Bishop Loughlin, of that city, presiding. The Irish benevolent and charitable societies turned out in great force on the occasion, and it was computed that be tween thirty thousand and forty thousand people were pr sent. The site is on the corner of Wyckoff street and

Albany avenue, in the Eastern District. The festival of St. Charles Borromeo was col brated at he Sydney place Roman Catholic church, Brocklyn, last evening, by a grand musical performance, subsequent t which Archbishop McCloskey delivered a most interesting and cloquent address, embracing a sketch of the no ble character of the saint in whose honor the ceremonie were performed. A vast throng was assembled on the

It was supposed that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher who early in the week had a lengthy interview with President Johnson, would make his conversation the opic of discourse last evening, in Plymouth church Brooklyn. A large concourse was therefore assembled; but they were doomed to disappointment in this respect. His theme was the power of invisible and divine truths The funeral of Lieutenant Colonel John G. Reynolds of the Marine corps, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence in Flushing ayonuc. Brooklyn, and was attended with the solemn ceremonies beduting was held by those with whom he was associated. A number of naval officers and others of distinction were in the procession, and the hears was escorted by a band of music, a drum corps and eight plateons of marines. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A man named John H. Maren, who was recently ar-

rested in this city on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfelt ten dollar Treasury note, was recognized as

ged deserter from the State Prince at Tracton, Mem where he was under a five years sentance, also sing counterfeit money, and was sent back to that

The Clipper cotton factory, at Woodbury, three mile from Baltimore, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which the insurance is between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Congress and the Southern Representa

The determination of the radicals to prevent the admission of the representatives from the States recently in rebellion into Congress is daily becoming more and more apparent They are showing their teeth whenever and wherever they dare face public opinion, and are dodging around in search of plausible reasons to justify them in adopting such a revolutionary course. Appeals for humanity, future party success, and various other schemes are escrited to as a cover to, or justification of, their intention to override the constitution. One of their last dodges is the manipulation of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives. The radicals, it is asserted, have captured him by making him their candidate for Clerk of the next House. He has no doubt been shown that he cannot be elected if the Southern repreentatives are permitted to vote during the organization of the House, and therefore sets himself up as judge and jury to decide who shall and who shall not be admitted into Congress. We shall soon see how much truth there is in these statements and know where he belongs. If the reports be correct, he has gone over to the revolu-tionary Jacobin faction, and has south the law to secure himselon. The position which Mr. to secure hi mation. The position which herson has taken, like all the opposition of the radical faction to the President's restoration policy, is totally untenable. The mildest term that can be used in reference to these schemes is, that they are revolutionary.

The federal constitution is so explicit upon

the formation of Congress and who shall compose it that it seems impossible to place but one construction upon it. Even the law of Congress, which the radicals are citing as authority to exclude the representatives from the Southern States, directly upsets their theory. It declares that the Clerk shall place upon the roll "the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States." Certainly no one can for a moment claim that a person elected contrary to the laws of his State shall be admitted to Congress. Those who will apply for seats as representatives from the Southern States will not claim admission upon any such pretexts. They will come with their certificates signed and certified to by the proper State officials, showing that they have been regularly elected. and the Clerk has no more power, even by the law of Congress, to go behind those certificates from Virginia than he has from New York-from South Carolina than from Massachusetts. If he can reject them from one State he can from all Where is the law giving him the power to say that Governor Fenton's certification of the election of members is correct, and that Governor Humphreys', of Mississippi, is a fraud? To attempt to carry any such decision into practice would be a direct violation, not only of law, but of the constitution. Nor has either house of Congress any authority to make any such decree. They have, it is true, the right to go behind the certificate and examin into the election in case of contestants; but even then the person holding the certificate is considered prima facie a member, and acts as such, until his contestant proves that he is not enti-

tled to it. The question involved in the admission of rejection of the Southern representatives in Congress is above and beyond all this. It is a question that strikes at fundamental law, and, in fact, the very point which our government contended for during four years of fierce war. The Southern States claimed that they had the at pleasure, passed their ordinances of secession, and declared themselves out of the Union. The North held that they had no right to secode and set up for themselves, but that their efforts in that direction were simply an insurrection against the government, and at once raised armies to quell the rebellion. This has been accomplished. On the suppression of the rebellion it was found that the State governments were in the liands of the insurrectionists. These were all set one side by the President, and Provisional Governors appointed to administer the laws, until the people of those States could elect officials for themelves, in pursuance of the laws which existed prior to the attempt to rebel. This the Southern people have been doing. They have elected members to their Legislatures in several of the States, and those bodies, as the constitution of the United States, explicitly empowers them to do, have provided by law for the election of Representatives to Congress and elected their Senators. All this is legal and constitutional. Now the Senators and Representatives thus elected will apply to Congress, with certificates signed by their respective Governors and attested by the Secretary of State, in their respective States; and where is the power of Congress to reject them? Where is the provision in the constitution giving them any such power or jurisdiction? It is not to be found other in the constitution, law, or precedents. ff the Southern States are in the Union, if they had no right to secede, then an attempt on the part of Congress to reject the Representatives duly elected is revolutionary. It is an insurrection, a rebellion against the constitution, and the President will have full authority to exercise all the powers vested in him in times of nsurrection and rebellion to put an end to their revolutionary work.

But it is said that Congress has not passed any law authorizing an election for Repre sentatives in these States, and therefore the elections are not legal. Here they are again upon untenable ground. The federal constitution especially provides that the Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives. When the constitution was first formed every State which adopted it sent its representatives to Congress, and they were admitted under that provision. The fact of adopting the constitution entitled them to a representation. The first Congress that as sembled under the constitution was composed of members from those Colonies or States which had approved that instrument and were elected in accordance with its provisions. Whenever any Territory was legtirely upon her present fidelity and honor.

subsequently admitted at a State the So in and took their seats. The Southern States over which the question of admitting their repesentatives is now being agitated all came into the Union by virtue of adopting the constitution originally, or were admitted in the regular way, as Territories. Having thus been legally parties to the confederation, they obained the right to elect representatives to both houses of Congress, and exercised that right. This right they have not lost, unless they have severed their connection with the Union. The insurrection being suppressed, they have the same right to elect their members to Congress now as they had prior to the rebellion. No law of Congress is necessary, unless they have legally seceded. If their secession ordinances were legal, then all the sacrifice of life and exenditure of money to prove that they had no ight to secede has been in vain. Every memher of Congress who votes for the rejection of the Southern Representatives or Senators, who apply for admission with a certificate signed by he Governor of their respective States showing that they have been legally elected under the laws of that State, declares by his vote that the State is out of the Union. It will be a declaration that secession was legal, and that the Confederate government and all its acts were legal. If a majority of Congress votes in this form, then it will be decided that the South was right; that the States have the power to withdraw from the Union, and thus would be established the fact that the property of the louthern if the can be seized and sold tonted in their rebellion. Under the decision the confisation laws of Congress and arraignment for the crime of treason all fall to the ground. It follows, then, that Congress must either endorse President Johnson's reorganization policy, and admit the representatives elected in pursuance thereof, or accept the alternative-approve secession and establish it as a right. Which

will that body do? NOBLE AMETTION-THE DESIRE FOR POLITICAL Honors.-In the present canvass in this city we see a splendid instance of the eagerness with which political honors are sought, of the avidity with which our citizens rush forward to serve the public in such perilous places as the Assembly Chamber and the court rooms. This eagerness almost equals that with which another class of the people volunteered when the country only required their services on the battle fields and in forts and on men-of-warplaces which we all know are perfectly safe n the purely city part of the State election there are twenty-six places to fill, and seventy-eight men anxious to fill them—an average of three for each place. How the hearts of the people must thrill at this noble and patriotic ectacle! This spectacle is more remarkable n the case of our would-be Assemblymen than in any other case. We are entitled to seven een representatives there, and fifty-one men are eager to represent us. Nay, they are working day and night and spending money lavishly to secure the privilege. The pay of the position is, for one hundred days, three dollars a day. It is impossible to get good board in Albany for less than five dollars a day. Here, then, are fifty-one patriots ready to spend money in election schemes, and, if elected. to pay two dollars a day to represent us in the Assembly. There can of course be no other motive than the honor, and thus it is evident how eagerly these honors are sought.

CHOLERA-OUR REAL DANGER .- There is not s loubt that all danger to this city from the cholers may be averted by a rigid enforcement of the few bygienic laws that will preserve the cleanliness of our streets and of the tenement houses. Our only danger is from filth. The cholera in Western Europe is less virulent and lenacious this year than ever before; and if it really visits us it will, perhaps, be even less severe than in 1854, when there were two thousand deaths. But we may prevent even that loss if we will. Let our people remember that re than half the population of this great cit live in tenement houses and in cellars. Five hundred thousand live in tenement houses and one hundred and forty-three thousand in cellars. It is this latter class that the cholera will seize upon first. Let our philapthropists better the condition; of these people, and our authorities keep their cellars and alleys clean. Preven the accumulation there in the winter's cold of fifth that the summer's sun-will find ready, and the emanations from which will furnish a good medium for the spread of the disease. Do this and we need not fear the cholers.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.-To-day affords the voters the last chance to register their names before election; and all who want to have a voice in the choice of the officers to be elected must be on band betimes. There are already registered eighty-four thousand voters. This registration has been made in four days, giving an average of twenty-one thousand a day. The last day will hardly be the least, as this is a duty that a large number of persons would be apt to defer till the latest practicable moment. We may expect, therefore, that the registration will run up to ninety or a hundred thousand, which will be pretty full, coming, as it does, just before an election that is of no great interest.

THE STATE BOUNTY TAX AND THE ELECTION To-MORROW. - The Board of Supervisors, following the example of Comparoller Robinson, advise our citizens to vote "for the act to create State debt to pay bounties" at the election to-morrow. The cogent reason for this advice s that if the act be adopted we shall have twelve years to pay the bounty debt; but if it is not adopted nearly eleven millions of dollars will be added to the taxes of this city next year, making our city taxes about five per cent. It seems to us, therefore, that the State bounty debt ticket is much more important than either of the political tickets, and that it ought to be voted unanimously.

THE NEW RING REPUBLATED .- In spite of all he declarations of Ben Wood and his satellites in the Mozart, Citizens', Weed and Tribune cliques, the Tammany democrats assert that they have not been bought up, and that they intend to stand by their candidates like honorable men. We therefore suspend judgment until the day after the election, when the returns will show whether the new ring has been successful in te bargains, and whether Fernando Wood is to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor. If Tammany chooses to elect her nominees she can do so. She has the votes, if she does not sell them out. Her future existence depends

The South After Rosto The great political revol been passing through the last four years will be followed, undoubtedly, by a greater one in the social, industrial and material condidthat section of the country. The tide of enterprise and emigration from the North and from Encope only waits a full restoration of peace and political privileges to flow with a steady and constantly increasing volume. It has set in already from the North, and it will soon swell by additions, both from here and the Old World, when political demagogues and sectional fanatics cease to obstruct the progress of that rich portion of the United States.

The tendency of population, when there are no serious causes to hinder, is always from colder to warner regions within the temperate zone. This has been so throughout the history of the human race, and arises from natural causes well understood. Not only is the climste of the Southern latitudes more genial, and more attractive and enjoyable, but the soil is more prolific, and there is a greater variety of produc tions. Who, then, would not change the sterile rocks of New England or the cold climate of the North for the rich and sunny South, as soon as peace and harmony shall be restored? The institution of slavery and the sectional conflicts it ca eated, which had a tendency to make people of the same race alien to each other, are things of the past. The cause is removed, and the effect will soon cease to exist. The very war which has produced this change that for the time excited bitter the people of the two sections friendly than they ever were. They have learned to respect the bravery and high qualities of each other. Each fought for a political object, not from antipathy of race; one for separate existence, in order to preserve, as they pelieved, their domestic institution of slavery; the other for union and to avoid present and future disintegration. The former, with their institution, have succumbed, and the latter have triumphed in the grandest and most decisive war. The defeated accept the arbitrament. and, the cause for which the war was made being removed, they desire to forget the past, and to identify themselves with the grand destiny of this rounited country. This is evident from their declarations and conduct, as well as from a common sense view of their interests. For these reasons the Southern people are inviting and will welcome Northern immigration and enterprise. Both see that their interests are identicalt and, from necessity, interested motives, and identity of institutions and race, they will work together hereafter in developing the immense natural resources of that sec tion of a common country. The idea of making another St. Domingo or

amaica of the magnificent territory of the South-of giving the negro possession of and control over that fairest portion of the American continent, as our Jacobin republicans would, is the most insane and impossible one that ever entered into the mind of man. The negro, however, will become a useful element though a subordimate one; in this great work of development and progress. His labor will be made available, and be rewarded, throughout the whole South where the race is now scattered. But in the course of time, as the States become settled more with white people, he will find his home on the rice and cotton lands of the Atlantic coast of South Carolina and Georgia on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and over the deep alluvial lands of the Lower Missis sippi. These regions are adapted! to his constitution. He can thrive in all the vigor of manhood and luxuriate under a ftropical sun in canebrakes and rice swamps, where the white man cannot. This must be the ultinate home of the mass of the negro race. Those Southern States that boriler the North the uplands, hilly and mountain country of the Carolinas, Georgie, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, will be settled by a namerous working white popt slation. Within the area of the South ern States nearly

air the productions necessary for the subsistence of man, or that enter in to commerce, are found. The best flour comes from the wheat fields of Virginia and other parts of the South. It is the best and greates it tebacco growing region in the world. The Gulf Stream and a suitable soil make it the only country where the long staple cetton can be grown. Corn will graw lumniantly and yield abundantly, with little labor, and in many places by scratching the earth. The sugar cane rises and swells to an enormous size, full of juice, from the teeming soil of houisiana; and where s there any rice found like that of South Caroline and Georgia? Look, too, at the grazing ands, the fine stock, and the wool of the South How valuable, too, are the forests of oak, of pine and other timber which our shipbuilders appreciate so much. The mountains full of the firest iron, coal, copper, and gold. Fruits of every description grow bundantly. Nowhere, perhaps, do the peach, melon, grape, pear and pineapple thrive bet-ter or with as little trouble. In the far South they have even the orange and bazana. The late Governor Hammond, of South Carolina. and other gentlemen of that State and Georgia, who a few years ago began to turn their attention to the culture of the grape, succeeded in making very fine wine. In fact, the productions of the South are so varied and valuable that we cannot enumerate them all within the limits of this article.

Here, then, to this rich and prelific country, nearly half as large as Europe, will emigraits way. The field is most inviting, and no longer obstructed by slavery or a hostile and ealous population. Indeed, the Southern people are saying to the millions of the North and Europe, come and develop our country. lts riches, genial and healthful climate, bright skies and natural beauty will make it the promised land of a teeming population.

Such is the South, and such are its prospects as soon as the States are fully restored to harmonious action with the other States in the Union. To delay this will be highly injurious, not only to the South, but to the North as well, and to the best interests of the whole country. It might even change the destiny of this fairest half of the American continent should the insane Jacobias of Congress be able to carry out their negro policy after the manner of St. Domingo or Jamaica. All that we want is imnediate restoration, according to the wise policy of President Johnson, and the country will start on a new career of unexampled prosperity.

THE CHOLERA.

leveral New Cases on the Atalanta-Message of Governor Parker, of New Jos

commissions which have taken the matter in hand to provent the entrance of this minister of Arrael into our city. No communication has yet been received from the delegation sent to Washington regarding the establishment of a quarantine at Sandy Hook. The panic caused by the reckless and seusational accounts of the Atalanta case that appeared in sorce of the journals of this city is gradually subscribed as the real strike of the country. is gradually subsetting, as the real state of the case was made known by the Heraan. Still the warning given by the Atalanta has called forth the serious attention of our citizens to rectify in every possible manner what might be likely to bring this fourful destroyer among us. Even n the Sixth and Teath ward teneme houses, as they might be more appropriately named, the wretched denizens are making an effort to purify, in wretched denizons are making an emort to purity, in some manner, the upas atmosphere in which they drag out a miserable existence, and to remove some of the fifth in which they grovel. Experience has shown that habits of personal cleanliness, equanimety of mind and moderate diet are the best preventives that individuals can take against the cholera. The rest lies with the city

That the disease is by no means contagious if these simple precautions are attended to be sufficiently pitfied in the case of the Atalanta, where the cal ngers are as yet intact.

We have received a communication from Dr. Walser, dated from steamer Atalanta. November 4, stating that several new cases have broken out since fits last report, but one of which has proved fatal. He states that the disease is still confined to the steerage passengers, and that not a case has occurred either among the first or names of the new cases and the

that not a case has occurred either among the second cabin passengers or crew of the ship:

The following are the names of the new cases of th

Our neighbors across the Hude some of the danger, as is shown by the following mes age of Governor Parker:-STATE OF NEW JERSEY, FERCUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

TO THE MAYOR OF TRESTON, N. 5:—
The acting Surgeon General has addressed a commitation to the Secretary of State of the United Stareconfinencing him to call the attention of tievernon the respective States to the ranges of the Asiatic choin the Eastern continent, with a view to the properties of regulations to prevent, if pussible, introduction of that discuss into this country. Toomnunication, together with a despatch of the Unit States Minister at Construction on the Eastern control of the Unit States Minister at Construction on the Construction of the Unit States Minister at Construction of the Minister at Construction of the Unit States Minister at Construction of the U

introduction of that disease into this country. That communication, together with a despatch of the United States Minister at Constantinophe, has been forwarded to me by the Societary of State, inviting serious attention to the facts sherein contended.

The subject is one of vast importance, and I recommend that measures be taken to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the cholers into your city. To do this, I recommend that you prevent all communication with vessels performing quarantine, and the handing of persons and property from such vessels from infected districts; that if a board of health does not already exist, one be organized; that all existing cause of discuss be removed, and that the indigent sick have present medical treatment.

These, or such other measures at will tend to prevent he spread of the cholera known us, I trust will be peedily adopted.

Yery respectfully, your obediest persons,

JOEL PARKER.

oped, spare us next summer from the dread visitant As for the present season, there is little fear, if these measures are properly carried out, that we shall assemu-

NEW YORK HARBOR, NOV. 4, 1865. The undersigned, passengers on the steamship Euro e from Havre to New York, feeling aggrieved at their de

tention at Quarantine, without cause, respectfully present the following statement:—

The ship left a perfectly healthy port on the 20th of October last, with two hundred and rinety-nine passengers, and including the officers fund crew, numbering more than four hundred souls, all in good health. The succession of geles and storms for ten successive days, shipping heavy seas, causing all the port holes to be closed during the passage, rendering the ship wet, the ventilation bad, and the air of the staterooms and cabine ensequently close and foul, producing very general sea sickness among the passengers; that notwithstand ing all these untoward circum/tances, coupled with the lent gates the ship encountered, there has not been lent gates the ship encountered, there has not been from the time the ship left pirt to the present moment the first symptom of cholera, diarrica or of any other disease whatever on board. With the exception of much sea sickness, there has been better general herital during the veyage than the most experienced veyage rehave known. Evidence under eather the citizen of the port of departure, has been presented to the Health Offiser of the port, and by him, to the Bear do Health of the city of New York, accompanied with every possible assurance of the present health of sail on board, and a clear bill of health endersad by our to make at Havre. Tet the map ing the passengers to great anxiety and discougreat loss from delay and to the danger of he out of disease among so great a mean closely carfined. We submit that these free, with the further fact that sixteen days have since the sailing of the ship—a perick of time for that usually assigned for the development of tagions or epidemic disease—makes the default ship wholly unsecessary and unjustifiable.

was not so detained.

M. D. Phelps, New York; Parker Handy, J. few York; Edward N. Sheldon, Derby, Cora., Roberts M. Hooper, Philadelphia; A. McCollum, Nata York; M. fred Pavy, York; Charles H. Sharp, New York; Hanty Yans's halck, New York; Charles H. Sharp, New York; Sanse el Clapham, Paris; Emile Seignomers, Bordeaux; P. 4 avis, Paris; John R. Haxton, New York; S. R. Manne edy, New Orleans; J. O. Maumac, Plushing, N. Y., A. Da Girt, New Orleans; A. Bouckeant, Paris; Arthur, John S., New York; Captain J. S. Wottca, New York; Adrean seith, J., New York; Mahton D. Ogden, Chicigo, N. Lyur h, Charleston; B. Roth, Clindinadi; E. H. de La Grange, New Oneana; Francis Hoffman, Hayre; C. Gignoux, Staten, Island; Paul Aldoh, New York; G. E. T. Rassi, Faris, and many others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAL

As the all absorbing topic of conversation, among every class of our cuizens has reference to the prevention or cure of the scourge just broughs to our 'shores, and as anything calculated to aliay the popular excitement rela-tive thereto has a tendency to diminish the probabilities of its spread, allow use, through the; medium of the or its spread, allow use, through the medium of the omnipresent Henant to suggest a few mactical rules calculated to materially lessen the character of an attack, which, if observed, must passe bear lead, viz:—First—avoid physic of all kinds, u niuss indicated for a specific purpose, having no reader ege to choicer; for when the bowels are once-bosened I there is no certainty of again, regulating those while the epidemic is prevailing.

Scenario about the abdomen.

Third—Keep the feet dry, and pleep with sufficient covering to prevent callliness in the morning.

Fourth—Avoid an excess of soid in both eating and dainking.

Fifth—Eat and drink more for the purpose of supplying the demands of nature than for the gratification of the appetite, using any Rood to which you have become accustomed.

scoustomed.

Sixth—If the stomach on bowels become deranged,
Sixth—If the stomach on bowels become deranged,
regulate them by diet, and nest in the horizontal position,
together with some sample stomach, calculated to improve restor than degrees the tomach, the stomach.

By the observance of stoss sample rules I am certain
that thousands of cases of choicers may be provented,
which is more than car, he said of any course of medication heretofore prescribed wither in Europe or this
constru

Constry.

Figure publish pro how publics JOHANNES

Ctay Intelligence. Tas Sr. John Bryssten. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Saul-pangh, of Rome, New York, who were among the

calded from the steamer St. John, are at prescut stop-East Twenty-size b street. Both of the injured persons are doing well, and have before them, a prospect of speedy recovery. ping at the residence of Mr. Henry Saulpaugh, No. 143

Service av Drowning.—About seven o'clock last even-ing an unknown man, jumped from one of the Whiteball ferry boats as also was entering the slip, and was drown-ed. The body was not recovered.

U.R ACCHAYL -COTOMA Wildey yesterday hold an in-quest at St. Vincent's Acapital on the body of Michael Flaherty, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-two years, who was run over on, the lat inst. by an Eighth avenue cer, receiving a fracture of the leg. Deceased resided at No. 115 Mulberry street, where he leaves a wife and

UNEXOWN DROWNER MAN.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Windey, at the foot of Whitshall street, on the body of an unknown man who was found floating in the water near that place. Decembed was about forty years of age, five feet six inches in height, and had on a black sun of clothing.